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were drained, giving rise to many smaller bodies of water. The remnants of some of them are still in existence.

The bulletin will be useful to teachers and to geologists in general. Good use can be made of it as collateral reading in the class room. It is No. I in the Educational Series of the Wisconsin Geological Survey and is intended for use in schools. It is an innovation in state survey work and will be of great help in the teaching of geography and geology.

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F. H. H. C.

*A Preliminary Report on a Part of the Clays of Georgia.* By GEORGE E. LADD, Assistant Geologist. Bulletin No. 6 A, Geological Survey of Georgia, 1898.

*Preliminary Report on the Clays of Alabama.* By HEINRICH RIES, Ph.D. Geological Survey of Alabama, Bulletin No. 6, 1900.

The volume on the clays of Georgia contains a general discussion of clays, touching their origin, composition, properties, especially those which affect their commercial value, and a discussion of the modes of handling and testing clays. A chapter is devoted to the "Fall Line" clays, on which the field work in preparation for the volume was chiefly concentrated. The results of this field work, stated in the author's language, were: "First, the tracing of the Cretaceous strata eastward, across the state, thus necessitating a modification of the geological map of Georgia, which has hitherto limited the Cretaceous to a strip of territory, traversing the central western part of the state. Second, the discovery of white kaolin, some of which ranks with the valuable South Carolina deposits as 'paper clay.' Third, the experimental proof that some of these kaolins, suitable for fire-clay, are more refractory than any of the noted fire-clays of the United States."

The clays of the state which are found to be commercially valuable are mainly in the Coastal Plain, and a sketch of the geology and physiography of this part of the state is introduced. The clay industries of the state are reviewed by localities, and some comparative notes gathered from other states are introduced. The excellent paper and typography of the volume are to be noted as adding greatly to the attractiveness and readability of the bulletin.

The bulletin of the survey of Alabama likewise contains a general discussion of clays, touching the same general points as the discussion.

opening the preceding volume. A chapter is introduced by Dr. Smith outlining the geological relations of the clays of the state. The subject is, however, incomplete, since the Tertiary and post-Tertiary clays receive little specific consideration, and it is indicated that they have not been studied in detail.

The clays of Alabama are considered with reference to their physical and chemical properties, and are discussed under the following headings: China clays, which occur in six counties; fire clays, which occur in seven counties; pottery or stoneware clays, which occur in ten counties; and brick clays, which are mentioned in eight counties. This latter class of clays must be far from complete, since the Tertiary and Pleistocene clays appropriate for brickmaking must be very widespread.

In both these bulletins the educational intent is evident for, in both cases the authors appear to have had in mind readers who have no special knowledge of geology. The idea that geological reports should be written for those who are not familiar with the technicalities of the science is fortunately one which is gaining ground, as the recent publications of many state surveys show.

R. D. S.